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John Paul Seeking New Social Doctrine For Latin America

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador — When the Vatican issued its paper criticizing the theology of liberation last year, it promised to come up with its own version that would express both orthodoxy and a commitment to the poor.

NEWS ANALYSIS

doctrine that, if ever put into effect, would change the face of Latin America.

On issue after issue, the pope has taken positions clearly in line with the reformist spirit of those who adopted liberation theology as their banner, notably priests and theologians who have spent a good part of their lives with Latin America's most impoverished people. They advocate political action to bring about change in society.

In explaining his doctrine, the pope has not backed away from the Vatican's original document. Indeed, he has mentioned it by name several times and criticized over and over the very aspects of liberation theology that the document found offensive.

The pope has said often, for example, that what has become known as the church's "preferential option for the poor" should not be "exclusive." That is, the non-poor should not be read out of the church.

He has criticized materialism and doctrines that pit class against class. In other words, Marxist theory remains unacceptable. And he told the bishops of Venezuela that they should firmly correct "error."

But what the pope has added to these criticisms is a series of, at times, remarkably specific calls for social reform. If the church is against Marxism, the pope was saying, then so, too, is it against an unjust status quo.

Twice this past week, for example, the pope threw himself on the side of peasants and land redistribution. And he said that redistributing large plots was not enough. Governments, he said, must make sure that the newly landed peasants also have the means to make their plots productive.

On Thursday, in Latacunga, Ecuador, the pope spoke as an ally of the Indians, often the poorest of the poor in Latin America. He told a crowd of 250,000 that the church supported the Indians' desire "to

be respected as persons and citizens."

"The church makes this its own aspiration," he declared, "so that your dignity is not inferior to that of any other person or race."

These were just parts of the pope's social program. He came out in favor of trade unions, social security and pensions — more radical appeals for Latin Americans than they would be for West Europeans or North Americans.

And he has not been shy about using tough language. He spoke of the "exploitation" of workers and of inequalities between rich and poor as an "intolerable abyss." He repeatedly chastised the wealthy, as in a speech to workers in Quito on Wednesday, as "the very few who possess excessive riches."

John Paul has, from almost the beginning of his pontificate, sought to elaborate a social doctrine that is a kind of "third way" between what he sees as the materialism of both capitalism and communism.

Still, the key to virtually all the pontiff's speeches and writings is the need for personal redemption.

He is for free elections, trade unions and organizing the poor, but in his view, no earthly reform is sufficient. Individuals must redeem themselves through faith. Change hearts, the pope is saying, and you will change the world. And that, he says, is the church's first obligation.

The church, he said at the beginning of his pontificate, is the

Chernenko: The Talk Is of a Successor

Rumors Abound as Ailing Soviet Leader Ends Year in Power

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Konstantin U. Chernenko will soon mark his first year in power, and once again a Soviet leader is approaching the anniversary under a cloud of rumor and foreboding.

From the evidence, Mr. Chernenko is ill, perhaps seriously. Soviet officials, lifting a taboo on discussing the leader's health, have said as much.

They have not said what ails him. The 73-year-old leader has not been seen in public since Dec. 27. A conference of Warsaw Pact leaders set for mid-January has been postponed. A visit by Willy Brandt, the Social Democrat from West Germany, planned for mid-February, has also been put off.

[However, on Thursday, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told a correspondent of the Cable News Network that Mr. Chernenko was taking his winter vacation. He denied that he was ill.]

The uncertainty over Mr. Chernenko's health has spawned rumors ranging from a report that his respiratory problems have been aggravated by the winter to one that he may resign at the next meeting of the Central Committee, reportedly set for March.

Much of the speculation has a familiar ring. Mr. Chernenko, suffering from emphysema, has been subject to scrutiny from the time he became the party's general secretary last Feb. 13.

What is new this time is that the issue seems to have roused little suspense or apprehension. Western diplomats have advanced several explanations.

One is that, in the transitions from Leonid I. Brezhnev to Yuri V. Andropov and from Andropov to Mr. Chernenko, the leadership has shown it can transfer power without disruption. Another is that the succession seems to have been decided in advance and that



Konstantin U. Chernenko

Mikhail S. Gorbachov, 53, the second-ranking party secretary, is the heir.

A third explanation is that Mr. Chernenko has been perceived as a transitional leader, to hold the fort a little longer before the transfer of power to a new generation.

In Mr. Chernenko's absence, the Soviet press has continued to give him exposure, printing letters he addressed to a conference of peace advocates and to a high school student in Canada. There has been publicity

for the publication of his writings in Poland and in France.

He has been assigned a Moscow constituency in the single slate of candidates for elections next month to the nominal legislature of one of the Soviet Union's many governmental entities, the Russian Republic, and his name has been mentioned in the weekly communiqués of Politburo meetings.

But to practiced readers such spurts of publicity only signal that something is awry behind the Kremlin walls.

There were similar flurries last summer when Mr. Chernenko was ill, and also after Andropov dropped from view toward the end of his reign.

Mr. Chernenko's selection as Andropov's successor was greeted initially with some dismay here. Andropov had initiated measures to discipline the economy and its bloated bureaucracy, and to shake them out of the doldrums of the later Brezhnev years.

The measures — the campaigns to get more out of workers, to root out corrupt officials, to shake up the bureaucrats — caught the popular imagination, and as a critically ailing Andropov faded from public view, the legend grew of a man who would have kept Russia moving if only he had kept his health.

Mr. Chernenko, rising to power on the strength of a lifetime spent serving Brezhnev, was viewed as a threat to the fledgling revival, as a return to the benign neglect of the Brezhnev era.

But whether he sensed the popular mood or shared to some degree the feeling that change was critical, Mr. Chernenko did not try to undo what Andropov had started.

One Moscow intellectual voiced what seemed to be the general view: "We have come to peace with Mr. Chernenko. He has contributed nothing new, the pace has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gunman Kills West German Arms Magnate

By James Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — The chief executive of West Germany's biggest manufacturer of military engines was shot in the head early Friday by two urban terrorists at his home outside Munich. He died later of his wounds.

The killing of Ernst Zimmermann, the 55-year-old chief executive of the giant Motoren und Turbinen Union GmbH, appeared to mark an escalation in an offensive launched in December by the self-styled Red Army Faction.

A caller to a local newspaper in the Munich suburb of Gauting, where Mr. Zimmermann lived, announced "the attack" by the Red Army Faction "Patrick O'Hara Commando" — the name of an Irish Republican Army member who died in Belfast in 1981 after a 61-day hunger strike.

The assassination followed the killing in a Paris suburb of René Audran, a three-star French general who had coordinated France's overseas military sales, on Jan. 25. Responsibility for that killing was claimed by the French terrorist group Direct Action, but by a "commando" bearing the name of a West German terrorist slain in a Nuremberg police shoot-out in 1979.

On Jan. 15, in twinned communiqués written in French and German, Direct Action and the Red Army Faction announced that they were forming "a political-military front in Western Europe" to attack North Atlantic Treaty Organization targets.

Some anti-terrorist specialists believe that this "front" includes a shadowy Belgian group called Fighting Communist Cells, which has claimed a string of explosions against military installations in Belgium.

On Thursday, Direct Action and the Red Army Faction issued their second joint statement claiming General Audran's killing. United Press International reported from Paris. It said they planned to continue attacks against NATO.

[General Audran was killed, Thursday's communiqué said, because he was "responsible for arms production, exports and sales to NATO. His economic and military role put him at the heart of NA-



Ernst Zimmermann

TO's strategic project of imperialism to homogenize European states under its control."

In another act suggesting coordination among Western European terrorists, a Portuguese group called FP-25 announced that it had placed eight bombs that damaged cars and homes at a West German air base in Beja on Friday.

The base in southern Portugal is used by the West German Air Force for practice flights. The wife of a West German airman was reported to have been cut slightly by flying glass.

The manner in which Mr. Zimmermann was lured to his front door at 7:20 A.M. — a young woman said she had a letter for which he had to sign — recalled the methods of the Red Army Faction during a sanguinary terrorist offensive in 1977.

According to various official accounts, a man in his mid-20s carrying a submachine gun then forced the door of the Zimmermann home, bound the executive and his wife, and, after removing the husband to a bedroom, seated him on a chair and shot him once in the head. The two terrorists were then said to have fled on foot.

The parallelism between the Au-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

France Calls Home Envoy From India After the Withdrawal of Military Aide

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — The French ambassador to India, Serge Boidevaix, has been recalled to Paris, the Indian government announced Friday.

The withdrawal of Mr. Boidevaix followed by 12 days the recall of the French deputy military attaché, Colonel Alain Bolley, who was accused in Indian press reports of buying classified Indian defense documents. Colonel Bolley has denied the accusations.

The United News of India news agency and The Hindu newspaper both reported that the recall of Mr. Boidevaix was linked to Colonel Bolley's departure. The reports said the withdrawal did not imply that Mr. Boidevaix was involved in espionage but rather that he had to "bear the responsibility" for Colonel Bolley's actions.

The political correspondent for The Hindu, G.K. Reddy, who is close to the government's inner circle, reported that the ambassador was recalled at India's request.

Salman Haider, a spokesman for the Indian External Affairs Ministry, said the French government

informed India of Mr. Boidevaix's recall in a meeting Wednesday in Paris between the French minister of external relations, Roland Dumas, and the Indian ambassador, Narendra Singh.

Mr. Haider declined to comment on whether the recall of Mr. Boidevaix, who was assigned to India in January 1983, was made at India's request.

The French External Relations Ministry said in Paris that Mr. Boidevaix had been appointed to the position of assistant secretary-general starting June 1 and that France was asking New Delhi's agreement on a replacement. The name of the replacement was not announced.

The espionage case, which broke in mid-January, involved the leakage of defense and other state secrets to unidentified foreigners. The Indian government has so far not named the country or countries involved or said what secrets were leaked.

There was no immediate word when the French envoy would leave India. French Embassy officials said he was still in New Delhi

and was not preparing to leave immediately.

Indian news reports also said that a counterintelligence team has been sent to Poland as part of an investigation of a possible East-bloc link to the spy case.

Relations between India and France, soured by the spy case, had expanded rapidly since President François Mitterrand won elections in 1981 and formed his Socialist government.

At least three French cabinet ministers visited India last year to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation. Mr. Mitterrand attended a small-scale nonaligned summit meeting called last year in New York by the late Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi's son and successor, Rajiv Gandhi, is scheduled to visit Paris this summer to open an Indian festival and hold talks with Mr. Mitterrand to enhance relations. His plans have not been changed.

The espionage ring was broken when France was about to deliver the first batch of Mirage-2000 combat planes to India and coincided



Serge Boidevaix

with negotiations by French manufacturers to sell India sophisticated missiles, artillery guns and other electronic equipment in a deal said to total about \$1 billion.

The independent Statesman newspaper reported earlier that France might lose the deal as part of India's actions against Paris for the alleged French connection in the scandal.

Weinberger Contradicted By Aides on Soviet Missile

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials have contradicted an assertion by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that the Soviet Union recently shot down a missile that had strayed over Norway and Finland. Some said that their chief was mistaken.

Mr. Weinberger was apparently referring to an incident on Dec. 28, in which a Soviet missile, which Moscow said was being used for target practice over the Barents Sea, veered off course over Norway and crashed in Finland. Moscow subsequently apologized to Finland and Norway for the episode.

Before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which was hearing testimony on President Ronald Reagan's plan to develop a defense against incoming missiles, the defense secretary twice said Thursday that the missile had been shot down.

But his spokesman, Michael I. Burch, said later in the day: "The secretary did not mean to imply that it was shot down by a Soviet airplane over Finnish airspace. What the secretary is trying to say is that the Soviets are working on a cruise missile defense system. It is within the technology. They can do it, and we can do it."

Mr. Burch declined to say that Mr. Weinberger's remarks were a mistake, saying only: "I have issued a subsequent statement to clarify his statement."

Administration officials familiar with intelligence information about the Soviet Union said they were unaware of any data that would suggest Russia sent fighters to intercept the errant missile.

Mr. Weinberger's remarks were made after a British newspaper, citing "authoritative" sources, said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

John Paul Makes Appeal For Poor In Ecuador Slum

The Associated Press

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador — Pope John Paul II on Friday visited a crowded slum on the outskirts of Ecuador's biggest city and made an urgent appeal to the governments of Latin America on behalf of the poor.

Speaking before 30,000 cheering residents of the shantytown in Ecuador's main seaport, the pontiff expressed his "interest, solidarity and love" for the urban poor. He urged the governments "to seek a greater social equilibrium and to show a greater solidarity" with the needy.

The pontiff urged the slum dwellers to reject both exploitation and "extremist ideologies that only bring hatred, revenge and atheism."

U.S. Charges Russia Violated ABM, Other Treaties

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration charged Friday for the first time that the Soviet Union clearly has violated the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty by starting construction of a huge radar facility.

In a report to Congress on Soviet noncompliance with arms control agreements, the administration also reiterated earlier charges that the Russians probably have violated other agreements.

The reports said that evidence gathered in 1984 strengthens last year's conclusion that the Russians are maintaining "an offensive biological warfare program and capa-

bility in violation of its legal obligation" under another international agreement.

In a letter accompanying the report, President Ronald Reagan said the Soviet Union "has violated the ABM treaty" through the siting, orientation and capability of the Krasnoyarsk Radar, "violated the Limited Test Ban Treaty, and violated the SALT-2 provision prohibiting more than one type of intercontinental ballistic missile. The letter said the Russians "probably violated the ABM treaty provision on concurrent testing of SAM and ABM components." SAM refers to surface to air missiles.

Administration officials previously had expressed concern about the construction of the radar facility in Krasnoyarsk, in the central Soviet Union. But they had stopped short of calling it a clear-cut violation of the treaty, saying the Russians were "almost certainly" violating the treaty. That was the conclusion of last year's report to Congress on the same subject.

The new report was due Dec. 1, but the administration decided in November to delay its release until February, after a meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union on Jan. 7 and 8.

Officials said the report makes

three new charges of treaty violations: the radar installation in violation of the ABM treaty, underground nuclear testing in violation of the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, and construction of a new type of ICBM missile in violation of the unratified Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. Both superpowers have agreed to abide by the SALT-2 treaty.

Last year's report made charges of probable violations on two of the three points — the radar and ICBM — and those findings were upgraded Friday. The underground testing was not alleged as a probable violation in the January 1984 report.

In 1963, Peruvian archaeologists found the site, spent a few days exploring it, then abandoned it again to the jungle. The lost city was "lost" again.

But last summer, four Coloradans, inspired by the legends and the 1963 discovery, trekked to the site. The arduous journey, by mule and then by foot, took several days, and they spent more than a week examining and photographing the ruins. Accompanying Mr. Lennan were Alan Stormo, a surgeon; John Lovett, a businessman; and Stan Brenton, another surgeon, all of Boulder.

Mr. Lennan said many of the structures at Gran Pajaten were in remarkably good condition. Three-foot-high wood carvings, still well preserved, hung from the eaves of slatted roofs over burial towers built into the mountainside. Large pieces of fabric and undamaged pottery were found.

The burial towers were connected by a narrow pathway skirting the edge of a thousand-foot cliff. Cairns, possibly burial places, dotted the site. Below the burial towers were at least 16 multi-storied, round buildings and two rectangular structures.

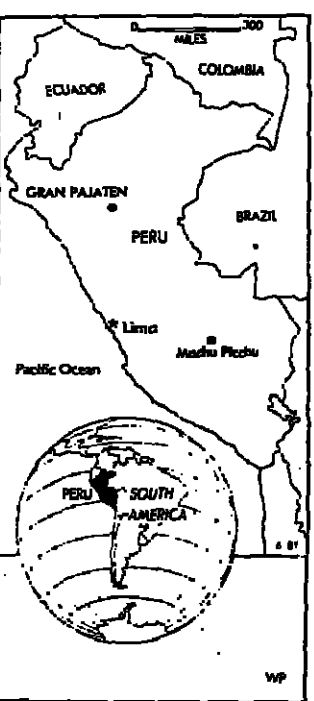
rumors and unsuccessful expeditions since the beginning of this century," Mr. Lennan said.

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Legendary 'Lost City' of Unknown Pre-Incan Civilization Found in Andes

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — High in the Andes of Peru, explorers have examined and photographed in great detail the remains of a legendary "lost city" that archaeologists believe may rival the spectacular Inca ruins at Machu Picchu.

The ruins of vast walls and terraces, buildings and tombs and stannary, all overlooking a river on the steep, cloud-shrouded eastern slope of the Andes, were presumably a major center of an early, resourceful and mysterious people whose civilization flourished long before the Incas.

U.S. and Peruvian archaeologists, excited by the prospects of making important discoveries about a previously unknown culture, announced plans Thursday to return to the remote site next summer to begin comprehensive studies that could continue for 15 years. The announcement was made at the University of Colorado, at Boulder.

The site, known as Gran Pajaten, apparently was occupied from A.D. 500 to 1500 by an unknown people, according to preliminary studies by University of Colorado scientists. The ruins are in the province of San Martin, in a "cloud forest" 8,600 feet (2,608

meters) above sea level. It is a place of almost perpetual rain, dense jungle growth and no human habitation.

One of the mysteries of these people, besides their identity and relationship to the Incas and to other known prehistoric cultures on Peru's north coast, is how they managed to maintain an apparently thriving culture under such daunting circumstances.

Jane Wheeler, an anthropologist at the University of Colorado, said: "We're intrigued by the evidence of dense human habitation, because such jungle areas are apparently unoccupied in other parts of the world."

Tom Lennan, a University of Colorado archaeologist, who explored the site last summer, said that the evidence at Gran Pajaten was of a "high civilization" that developed a distinctive style of architecture and might have had an advanced agriculture. The site is probably only one of many in the area, Mr. Lennan said, and may not even be the most important one.

The two University of Colorado scientists are to direct the new exploration program, which is being undertaken with the cooperation of the Peruvian Institute of Culture and two Peruvian universities. Commenting on the plans, Craig Morris,

the South American curator at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, said that Gran Pajaten "is an impressive site very likely to produce interesting and important discoveries."

According to Luis Lumbreras, a scholar of prehistory at the Institute of Andean Archaeology, in Lima, the ancient peoples who inhabited the remote eastern slopes of the Andes are "the last undescribed pre-Hispanic civilization in Peru."

Scholars regard the pre-Hispanic civilizations centered in Peru as the most impressive in South America. At the height of their civilization, the Incas controlled a region from Colombia south to Chile and Argentina. But it lasted less than 300 years, ending with the arrival of the Spanish in the early 16th century.

Gran Pajaten has been a legend that has fascinated archaeologists for years, particularly after the discovery of Machu Picchu in 1911. The phrase "lost cities" was popularized by Hiram Bingham, the archaeologist who led the Yale University expedition that discovered Machu Picchu. He used it to characterize the ruins of ancient cities in the mountains of Peru, which had been lost to all but a few nearby residents.

Gran Pajaten "has been the subject of

INSIDE

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BUSINESS/FINANCE
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MONDAY

In the coming days, Henry Kissinger writes, a great deal depends on the U.S. ability to avoid raising expectations. Some suggestions in his regular column.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Slow Progress in Jamaica

Ideology makes less difference to economic performance than politicians like to think. Worse, new policies—even the best of policies—sometimes take effect only slowly. Take the interesting case of Jamaica, whose voters turned out a bankrupt Socialist government under Michael Manley four years ago. His successor, Edward Seaga, is a conservative politician who is determined to return the country to the rules of open market economics.

Are things better? Not much, not yet. Events in Jamaica say a lot about the trials of a country at the midpoint in the range of the poorest to the richest nations.

The voters were right to reject Mr. Manley, not because he was a socialist but because he was a persistently unrealistic one. He incited a capital flight and could not end it. He borrowed desperately to maintain a subsidized standard of living for the country.

The remedies were pretty obvious, but they have not made Mr. Seaga popular. Earlier this month, the latest round of de-subsidizing resulted in sharp increases in the price of oil and, in response, riots in which seven people died.

As Blaine Harden of The Washington Post reported (JHT, Jan. 30), the unpopularity of Mr. Seaga's austerity is helping Mr. Manley. Jamaica's most urgent economic need is investment capital. President Reagan has tried to encourage U.S. companies to invest, but it

goes slowly. Reversing a capital flight is a difficult feat, and it's going to take time. Meanwhile, the country staggers along under the debts of the 1970s, and the bauxite business is not improving. A better bet for Jamaica is agriculture, where there are now promising indications of sustainable growth.

But there is more to it than economics. Jamaica is a small English-speaking country not far off the coast of North America, and there is hardly a Jamaican family that does not have relatives in the United States or Canada. Jamaicans are extremely well informed on the style of life in the rich countries, including the availability of consumer goods and government benefits. If people in Jamaica work as hard as their cousins in Washington, why should they not live as well? The answer is that they are living in a society whose infrastructure—from the roads to the phone service to the school system—is not as strong. They can be strengthened, but only gradually.

Jamaica's greatest resources are not the bauxite mines but levels of education and public health that are among the highest in the Caribbean. The country is equipped to achieve rising prosperity over time—if Jamaicans have the endurance to resist frustration and impatience. That is the choice around which Jamaican politics is now revolving.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Stone Age Eating Habits

A study by two Emory University doctors concludes that it might be good for our health if we took some dietary lessons from our Stone Age ancestors. The Paleolithic diet included not only a lot of fruits and vegetables, as might be expected, but a high percentage of meat. The difference is that these were lean meat, coming from rangy beasts that ran loose and were hunted by man, while ours comes from animals that have been fattened in captivity.

"The diet of our remote ancestors may be a reference standard for modern human nutrition and a model for defense against certain diseases of civilization," Doctors S. Boyd Eaton and Melvin Konner write in the study in the New England Journal of Medicine. It may be that, and it is almost certainly something more: a reference standard for a best-selling book, the surest sure bet imaginable outside of a volume of financial advice, self-improvement hints and one-liners by Lee A. Iacocca.

Chrysler's chairman, as told to Garfield the cat. Consider the top-selling books in their categories last year, as reported by The New York Times: "Eat to Win," "Megatrends," "The One Minute Manager" and Mr. Iacocca's autobiography. If you don't see "The Cave Man Diet" (as it will inevitably be entitled) on these charts, then you don't have much of a feel for the Stone Age forces at work to exert some influence on present times.

So count on this: Some day in the near future you'll look out at daybreak and see people all up and down your street coming out of their homes wearing designer skins and wielding L. L. Bean stoneware, while every dog, cat and squirrel in the neighborhood runs for cover, and those people who are old to hunt and gather hurry out to post "No Foraging" signs on their shrubs in the hope that cave men read more than diet books.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Reder Affair Raises Doubts

Austria has an ambivalent relationship with the Nazi past. Officially it has always been regarded as the first country to fall victim to Nazi aggression, and many Austrians honorably, even heroically, resisted the Anschluss and the ensuing Nazi rule. But many welcomed it, and fought enthusiastically as Germans in the Wehrmacht during World War II. By and large, the world accepts that the Austria of today represents the former rather than the latter, and the willingness of the World Jewish Congress to meet in Vienna is evidence of that. But the presence of someone like Herr Frischenschlager [the Austrian defense minister who personally met Nazi war criminal Walter Reder after Mr. Reder's repatriation to Austria from Italy] in the government inevitably casts doubt on that assumption, and is bound to place a strain on the relations between Austria and those who would like to be her friends.

—The Times (London).

Calm in the Philippines

The prolonged crisis over the murder of Benigno S. Aquino combined with the equally protracted absence [of the ailing President Ferdinand E. Marcos] from public view have shown that the turbulent archipelago can not only function without him but also has a fair chance of avoiding a deluge after his departure from office. Another political figure, Jovito Salonga, has just returned from years of self-imposed exile, but this time, in a way.

Transcending all this is the undoubted progress in the past few weeks of the due process of law in the Aquino case, thanks largely to the moral courage of the government's own ombudsman, Bernardo Fernandez. Now 17 men, including the generals in charge of air security and the Manila police, face charges of alleged complicity in the murder of Aquino and his "assassin" while another eight, including General Fabian Ver, the Chief of Staff of the forces, stand accused of conspiracy to cover up

the killings. General Ver is a relative and lifelong associate of President Marcos: if the buck still has not stopped, there is not much higher for it to go. If this trend continues the United States will have less cause to worry about the communist New People's Army.

—The Guardian (London).

Belgium Under Pressure

Twice in this century Belgium has been occupied by invading armies. If Soviet troops ever move west, they, too, will want Belgium. That gives Brussels a very large stake in collective defenses that are strong enough to keep the Soviet Union from crossing any borders.

The Brussels government has accepted the basing of 48 cruise missiles on Belgian soil as its share in the collective defense. But domestic sentiment against the deployment compels it to stall until the ruling center-right government is safely past next December's elections.

For Brussels that makes political sense. But the Western allies worry that if Belgium retreats from the deployment schedule agreed on more than five years ago the united front could come unraveled, relieving pressures on the Soviet Union to reduce its own missile force.

Belgium's coalition government is under heavy domestic pressure to cancel or at least to postpone the deployment of its share of the new weapons. But if Belgium backs off from its commitment, the Dutch government—which has similar political problems—would almost certainly do the same. Would public opinion in West Germany then force it to back away from deploying its full quota of Pershing-2s? Washington worries that it would; so, it seems, does the Bonn government.

In purely military terms the situation might be tolerable, given the existence of the global U.S. nuclear deterrent. But Europe's self-confidence in standing up to Soviet pressures could suffer. For that reason Britain, West Germany and other allied nations have joined the United States in urging Belgium to stick by the schedule.

—The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR FEB. 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: "Strong People" Talk and Talk
LONDON — "The Strong People," a new play by Mr. C.M.S. McLellan, is a strong play. Without doubt: as strong as iron and just about as attractive. As a lecture on political economy, it is a painstaking affair. It was produced on [Jan. 31] at the Lyric Theatre. To give a lecture you must have lots of talk. That is what this play mainly is—talk, talk, and then some more talk. Occasionally, to brighten it up, the dialogue attempts to be snappy. "You have?" "Indeed, yes." "Oh, mustard?" This is not quoted from the play. I would not be so mean to Mr. McLellan. It is only typical. The story is about a strike in a mining town in Pennsylvania, where federal troops have taken possession and begun to shoot people. [But] I am afraid Mr. McLellan, who has written so many good plays, has taken himself too seriously. He did not appear before the curtain. Just as well.

1935: U.S.-Soviet Debt Talks Fail
WASHINGTON — A strain was placed on the year-old Soviet-American diplomatic relations [on Feb. 1] when Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced collapse of negotiations for settlement of the Russian debts claimed by the United States, and for the establishment of a trade agreement with the Soviet government on a long-term credit basis through the Export and Import Bank. Blame for the collapse was placed on Moscow's rejection of America's terms, and a serious interpretation was placed on that matter in view of the fact that American recognition of the Soviet government and the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia were conditioned on settlement of the debt question. The United States [had] indicated its willingness to accept a greatly reduced sum in settlement of all claims, to be paid over a long period of years.

Awaiting a Firm U.S. Policy for Middle East Peace

By Judith Kipper

WASHINGTON — As several important Middle Eastern visitors, including King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, prepare to pass through Washington in coming weeks, expectations are high among Arabs and Israelis alike that these visits will serve to re-engage America in the search for a peaceful settlement of Middle East discord.

The missing factor in the Middle East today is a firm American policy. Most Arabs and Israelis understand that the United States cannot impose a peace settlement or even serve as a mediator unless the parties to the conflict are prepared to negotiate. But leaders in many regional capitals now say that they need the United States to become more actively involved. As Israelis, Jordanians, Palestinians and Syrians awkwardly move toward a readiness to negotiate, the United States cannot afford to remain aloof. Unfortunately, Washington has shown little sign that it understands the need for action now.

Stagnation in the Middle East nearly always leads to crisis, which usually leads in turn to yet another stalemate. The last major crisis, Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, blocked any movement in the peace process by forcing a change in the regional agenda. Paradoxically, it drew the United States into the region but severely limited its ability to influence events. In the wake of that policy failure, administration officials have understandably been extremely cautious. By now, however, Washington should be actively promoting the peace negotiations that are so vital to U.S. interests.

What can the United States reasonably be expected to do this year? The agreement by Washington and Moscow to exchange views on the Middle East is an important step. The eventual goal of such an exchange might or might not be a regional peace conference, but even in the meantime the superpowers could be working separately to begin to prepare the political climate for negotiations. As part of the peace process, Moscow should be encouraged to restore diplomatic relations with Israel while Washington actively moves to improve its relations with Syria.

Second, Washington urgently needs to work closely with Israel and Egypt to help them restore better relations. If the Israeli-Egyptian treaty remains a cold peace, it will be increasingly difficult to convince Israelis and other Arabs to take the necessary risks to achieve a wider understanding. Egypt is slowly resuming its role as a leader in the Arab world while maintaining peace with Israel. Washington ought to



encourage this if Cairo's policy—the exchange of land for peace—is to be a precedent for agreements between Israel and other Arab parties. Egypt's return to the Arab world should be a foundation of American policy today.

Third, Washington should recognize that King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel need time to get their respective houses in order. Both have delicate tasks ahead. Jordan is trying desperately to work out its differences with the Palestine Liberation Organization—trying to reach a common approach to the peace process. Similarly, the Israeli Labor Party is trying to accommodate the needs of the Likud bloc, its partner in the governing coalition, as the country moves to extricate itself from Lebanon and resolve its economic crisis. Both Jordan and Israel must come to terms with these respective "partners" if there is to be peace in the Middle East.

Fourth, Washington cannot overlook the plight of the 1.3 million Palestinians living under military rule in the West Bank and Gaza. In particular, the United States should encourage Israel to ease up on its restrictions in the occupied territories and improve what the administration calls the Palestinians' "quality of life." Surely, in the long run such an effort would be in Israel's own economic and political interest. Cosmetic gestures to make the occupation appear more benign will not help create the self-confidence necessary for Israelis and Palestinians to engage in negotiations.

The situation in the Middle East today requires a hands-on American

approach. The objective of American policy must be a comprehensive peace based on United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338—a peace that makes provision for the Golan Heights, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the final status of Jerusalem.

The alternative to a breakthrough will almost certainly be a defeat of moderation in the region. The trend toward extremism in the name of religion is evident in Israel and the Arab countries. Among the threats looming in the months ahead are the possibility of another war, an increase in terrorism and the further erosion of American influence and credibility. But most dangerous of all, there is a real possibility that the Arab-Israeli conflict will be transformed into an all-or-nothing confrontation among Moslems, Christians and Jews. Until now, both sides' legitimate claims for land and rights have been political issues, which, in theory at least, lent themselves to negotiated solutions. Without a political breakthrough soon, this possibility may disappear.

The signs of the impending transformation of the conflict are evident to everyone in the region. Will the United States alone miss the signals—and thus allow the Middle East to slip into chaos, anarchy and terror? Or will the Reagan administration recognize the dangers and seize the opportunity this year to achieve a real breakthrough? Middle East issues are always complex, and it isn't hard to understand why they look so intractable to Washington today. Yet a firm and determined American policy, sensitive to the needs of Arabs and Israelis, could still achieve political results and avoid the area's looming catastrophe.

The writer is a resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. She contributed this column to The New York Times.

Silesia Arouses Little Anguish in West Germany

By Karl M. Meessen

AUGSBURG, West Germany — It is all very well to blame young Thomas Fink—he is only 20—for his recent article in The Silesian, a weekly edited by an organization of Silesian refugees and their descendants, and to oust him from the ruling Christian Democratic Party. But it would be better to find out how that article—which envisaged the West German Bundeswehr liberating one-time German territories from domination by Soviet-backed East European regimes—was accepted for publication in the first place.

It is the second time the Silesian group has made the headlines recently. The organization is due to hold a reunion in June in Hannover. Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, threatened to scrap plans to attend the meeting because of the group's motto, which ran: "Forty years of banishment—Silesia remains ours." The group's leader, Herbert Hupka, later announced a new slogan. This reads: "Forty years of banishment—Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free people." The league represents Germans who fled from Silesia when it was incorporated into Polish and Czechoslovak territory.

It still hurts to say so, but Silesia is gone. It is not just because of international treaties, but by a combination of such accords and developments since the war. The incorporation into Poland of Silesia, parts of Pomerania and Eastern Prussia—provinces that were German for many centuries—was one of the prices Germany paid for Hitler's policy. If ever a peace treaty with Germany is to be negotiated, that price will have to be included into the balance sheet at its full value. Payment, however, has already been made despite a reservation contained in the Warsaw treaty of 1970. In this, the Federal Republic declared its recognition of the western border of Poland in its own behalf and not of a reunited Germany.

A reunited Germany would have to face the fact that there are only relatively few Germans left in the former eastern territories. Some fled before the arrival of the Soviet army, others were expelled during the initial postwar period, and yet others were permitted to emigrate to the Federal Republic under humanitarian arrangements after the war. The remnants of NATO forces in Europe, with getting rid of a total of 1,864 warheads (assuming the Dutch and Belgian deployments proceed as planned).

At a seminar here in Oslo last year, General Rogers explained in rather candid terms the problems that confront him. He intimated, furthermore, that he was not entirely happy with the ministers' decision. He had just completed a lengthy exercise, designed to produce a better rationale for NATO nuclear targeting plans. Having "wrestled that beast to the ground," he was not happy to the present with a political decision to make large stockpile reductions.

During a recent visit to Washington, I talked to various officials in the Pentagon, State Department, and in

feelings, perhaps not even his own. In his incredibly silly scenario, he preferred to view the Soviet soldiers as staying in their barracks.

Secondly, if asked to formulate an opinion now on what is likely to happen in Silesia, many would shrug their shoulders. Not everybody is carrying around definite views on an academic question. But all things considered, practically no one would reach the conclusion that Silesia could again be attached to Germany.

Vagueness over the Silesian question remains, and some prefer to keep the issue vague. They argue that nothing would be offered in return

for a clear prognosis except some condescending remarks from governments of Socialist states. Others, such as the writer of this article, consider a clarification to be helpful in the long run. Reunification of the two German states would then lose its disturbing aspects for the Poles.

Associations of refugees definitely favor vagueness. During the first years of the Federal Republic, they had reason to hope that, within the framework of a peace treaty with Germany, something might still be changed. Later, when in the 1950s the prospect of concluding a peace treaty had vanished, vagueness started to

NATO's Low-Profile Arms Reduction

By John C. Ausland

OSLO — While the spotlight these days is on the forthcoming American-Soviet negotiations in Geneva regarding nuclear arms, a team of military officers is quietly working at NATO's military headquarters outside Brussels. Its task is to recommend how to remove nearly 2,000 nuclear warheads from the NATO stockpile by the end of this decade.

This work flows from a decision made by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1983 at Montebello in Quebec. At that meeting, defense ministers decided to reduce the approximately 6,000 warhead inventory by 1,400. This reduction comes on top of an earlier reduction of the stockpile to 6,000 from 7,000, which was decided on at the time of the 1979 decision to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

Ironically, NATO did not get as much political mileage as it would have liked out of the withdrawal of the 1,000, which was completed in 1980. The Carter administration, concerned that Ronald Reagan would use this in the election campaign to demonstrate that Mr. Carter was soft, discouraged any extensive NATO publicity campaign.

Since a warhead will also be withdrawn for each of the cruise missiles deployed to Europe, the ministers have in fact charged General Bernard Rogers, the supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, with getting rid of a total of 1,864 warheads (assuming the Dutch and Belgian deployments proceed as planned).

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During a recent visit to Washington, I talked to various officials in the Pentagon, State Department, and in

attitude by declining the Pentagon funds to build a new 155-millimeter (6-inch) nuclear artillery shell.

General Rogers is due to make his recommendations to the NATO ministers at a Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Luxembourg in late March. Judging by his comments here in Oslo and guarded observations by various civilian and military officials on both sides of the Atlantic, he will recommend that most of the anti-demolition mines be removed. The Nike-Hercules will also go, since they are due to be replaced by the Patriot, which uses a conventional warhead. These two systems will take care of about half the reductions.

Given the political pressures, a number of the 155-millimeter warheads are bound to disappear. Since there are estimated to be present to be over 2,000 artillery warheads, there will still be a large number left. Most likely, some of the estimated 1,850 aircraft bombs will also go, thus allowing some dual capable aircraft to focus on conventional missions.

One should not assume, however, that General Rogers' recommendations, if they are approved by the ministers, will settle the stockpile question forever. Other changes are already in train. For example, the U.S. Army has developed a Pershing-1B with which the Pentagon would like to replace the 72 Pershing-1As held by the German Air Force. (The Pershing-1B has a somewhat longer range than the Pershing-1A, and would use a more accurate, variable-yield warhead.) The German government has apparently not yet made a decision on this, but it will in due course run out of spare parts for the Pershing-1A. In addition, Congress will soon have to decide whether to keep the production line going on some of the components for the Pershing-2, which would be used in the Pershing-1B.

Finally, there is the question as to whether the Soviet-American negotiations will lead to a further reduction of the NATO (as well as the Soviet) nuclear stockpile in Europe and, if so, in which weapons systems.

International Herald Tribune.

These concerns were shared in Congress, which has demonstrated its

European allies cited the dangers posed by warheads scattered over the continent.

Level Group, meets, it gathers in some out of the way place in secret. The High Level Group was created back in 1977. It was responsible for the staff work which led up to the 1979 decisions to deploy the Pershing-2s and cruise missiles and to remove 1,000 warheads. This group is headed by Richard Perle, who is the assistant secretary of defense for international security policy.

At the time of the 1979 decisions, the European allies realized that they were going to have domestic difficulties with the deployment decisions. Some of them felt that further unilateral reductions would be politically helpful. Furthermore, some of them better understood the risks involved in having thousands of warheads scattered about the continent. There was particular concern with the anti-demolition mines, which would be used to delay Warsaw Pact ground forces, with Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft, and with short-range artillery. There would be pressures to use all of these early in any conflict.

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reflect nothing but a general attitude favoring a tough policy toward the Soviet Union. Evoking personal memories of refugees contributes to advocate such policy and might thereby influence parts of the electorate whose voting behavior would otherwise be determined by preferences of economic and social policy. Thus the associations and their leaders maintain a political standing they would have lost if limited to the preservation of ethnic traditions and related matters.

The writer is professor of international law at the University of Augsburg. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

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The Traps Being Laid By History

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — "The anniversaries" have now become an urgent issue in every Western and East-bloc government. There are no agreements on what to do, and few firm decisions.

This is really a bad sign. Forty years after World War II, the sheer question of how to commemorate the end of hostilities is a live political and diplomatic booby trap. It shows how intricate international affairs have become, and how volatile the feelings these dates can arouse.

West Germany, as a solid member of the Western alliance, does not want to be left out, as it was in the spectacular celebration of the Normandy landings last year. Chancellor Helmut Kohl sees the date of the Third Reich's unconditional surrender on May 8, 1945, as a time to honor the revival of German democracy in what was to become the modern Federal Republic.

Because of contemporary politics the U.S. and West European allies do not want to offend him. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, broke off its sometime flirtation with Bonn when medium-range American nuclear missiles were deployed in Europe. Moscow is determined to use the 40th anniversaries to bolster its charges of German "revanchism" and its drive to limit Bonn's rearmament moves toward East Germany.

Some in America and Europe positively want to mourn 1945 as the year that brought, along with the war's end, the partition of Europe, symbolized by Yalta.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, not usually the embodiment of delicacy, proposed a discreet observance in Westminster. But her compatriots made her back down: World War II caused too much suffering and was too important in shaping today's world to imagine it can, or should, be forgotten.

Especially for Germans, it is essential to remind new generations that the division of their country and a whole series of current problems stem from the Nazi war. But it is important for everybody to realize what the war meant, and what resort to war would mean for the future.

It is a sorry fact of contemporary relations that there simply is nowhere where all countries that suffered from the war, and all involved did suffer, can appropriately seal representations for a ceremony of remembrance.

President Ronald Reagan will be in Bonn shortly before V-E Day for the seven-nation industrial summit meeting, and will probably stay on for the anniversary. But it has not been decided how he will observe it. The other countries are planning their own national memorial occasions, one by one.

They could fight side by side but they cannot honor their dead side by side. This is a commentary on the deterioration of the high resolve with which the war ended and the United Nations was established.

Perhaps unofficial people should take over in this failure of leadership for peace, reconciliation and atonement. The world is what it is now because of the terrible war.

Community groups, churches, veterans everywhere can organize ceremonies, actively seeking guests from other lands on both sides of the conflict and both sides of the anti-communism now. All can give thanks that there has not been another world war. All can show humility before the horror mankind perpetrated. And all can show leaders that if they are too embroiled in tricky politics to know how to honor the past and inspire the future, other people do.

The New York Times.

Who Cared About Tibet?

Regarding "Delusions That Undermine Democracy" (Jan. 17) by George F. Will.

Mr. Will, quoting Jean-Francois Revel, writes of the "total seizure" of the genocide committed by the Chinese in Tibet. There are errors of fact and of logic here.

In a Vacuum of Arab Power, Egypt Gropes to Regain Its Political Might

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C H A N N E L
PROGRAM SATURDAY 2ND FEBRUARY

UK TIMES	12.00	ICE HOCKEY
	12.30	AMERICAN SPORTS CAVALCADE
	13.00	INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SPORTS
	14.00	SKY TRAX 1
	15.00	SKY TRAX 2
	16.00	SKY TRAX 3
	17.30	SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON
	18.00	CHOPPER SQUAD
	18.30	STARSKY & HUTCH
	19.00	ALL STAR WRESTLING
	20.00	MOVIE TIME
	21.00	THE DRIVING POINT
	22.00	SKY TRAX

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2-3, 1985

ECONOMIC SCENE

OPEC Price Cut Expected To Benefit U.S. Economy

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

HOUMA, Louisiana — That oil prices are coming down is good news for almost everyone. But here in Houma, the seat of Louisiana's Terrebonne Parish, a place that lives on oil, anxieties have been climbing since word came from Geneva on Wednesday that OPEC had decided to cut some of its oil prices by as much as \$1.41 a barrel.

"A few years ago," said a Houma lawyer, Kenneth Watkins, "we were sore at OPEC for jacking up prices, and now we're sore at them for price cutting."

Terrebonne Parish has already been hurting from the decline in oil prices in the last few years. Its unemployment rate, negligible at the start of the 1980s, is now higher than 10 percent. About three-quarters of Terrebonne's work force is employed directly or indirectly in the energy business — in exploring for or producing petroleum or natural gas, in marine companies, shipyards, dry docks, machine and welding shops, food catering and so on. It is the service companies that have been hardest hit as the oil producers cut back. Delta Services, which had employed nearly 1,000 workers doing a variety of oil field support operations, has just shut down.

The whole state of Louisiana is feeling the pain as world oil prices slide. Mark Drennon, the state's legislative fiscal officer, says that the average price of Louisiana oil over the 1985-86 fiscal year will probably be about \$25 to \$26 a barrel, "and that's a far cry from the \$34 we were looking at a couple of years ago."

Allowing for inflation — and the Consumer Price Index has risen more than 20 percent since 1980 — the slide in oil prices has been even greater.

"OPEC's benchmark price is not necessarily what Louisiana gets for its oil," said Bob Keeton, the chief fiscal analyst of the State Senate in Baton Rouge. Mr. Keeton is staying with his earlier estimates that Louisiana will end its current fiscal year next June 30 with a deficit of about \$100 million. "And if our oil price projections are right," he told Jack Wardlaw, a reporter for the Times-Picayune of New Orleans, "they're going to cut about \$127 million off the top of that."

LOUISIANA's woes can be matched in other big oil-producing states such as Texas and Oklahoma. But even after taking full account of the damage that falling oil prices may do to oil-producing states and nations, the gain to consumers and business in the United States and in most of the world economy looks still greater. A 10-percent decline in oil prices is likely to reduce inflation by about one-half percentage point. And that could mean an extra half-point off interest rates and half a point of faster economic growth.

This will not be a simple matter of matching winners against losers. For if the national and world economy as a whole advances, even many of the losers will benefit if they are able to adjust and shift to areas of activity that will be expanding more rapidly and profitably.

Graham Bishop and Paul Motok, in a new study for Salomon Brothers, have warned that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is facing a major financial crisis. The richer countries — especially Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya and the United Arab Emirates — have absorbed all the reduction in export revenues since 1982, they say, but the poorer countries

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Dollar Broadly Stronger

Central Banks Said to Intervene

By Mary Tobin
United Press International

NEW YORK — A surge in the U.S. money supply propelled the dollar sharply higher Friday despite reported intervention by European central banks. Gold eased slightly and silver fell sharply.

Gold closed in Zurich at \$303.75 an ounce, down from \$307.50 Thursday, and in London bullion was fixed in the afternoon at \$303.60, down from \$306.65.

In late trading in New York, the pound weakened by almost a cent to close at \$1.1195 from \$1.1285 Thursday. The dollar rose to 9.7375 French francs from 9.58 in the previous session. Against the Deutsche mark, it jumped to 2.1930 from 2.1655, and against the yen the U.S. currency rose to 257.25 from 255.40.

The dollar rose at the outset in the Far East in response to a larger-than-expected \$4.7-billion jump in the narrow money supply reported late Thursday that left money growth above the Federal Reserve's target.

Most Fed watchers do not believe the Fed will tighten credit substantially. But most said the money supply strength raises a strong possibility of higher rates in the weeks ahead and this buoyed the already strong dollar.

Dealers said European activity was dampened by fear of central bank intervention that reportedly occurred when the dollar hit 3.1785 German marks.

"The dollar fell to 3.17 marks after the intervention but then began inching forward again after Europe closed," said Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York. "Once it went through \$1820, a really important chart point, the dollar was very well bid." It rose to 3.1955 before easing back.

Mr. Holland said there was "lots of corporate activity to buy dollars against the mark when the dollar started up."

Toyota Calls Tune at Its GM Venture

Concern Insists On the System Used in Japan

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

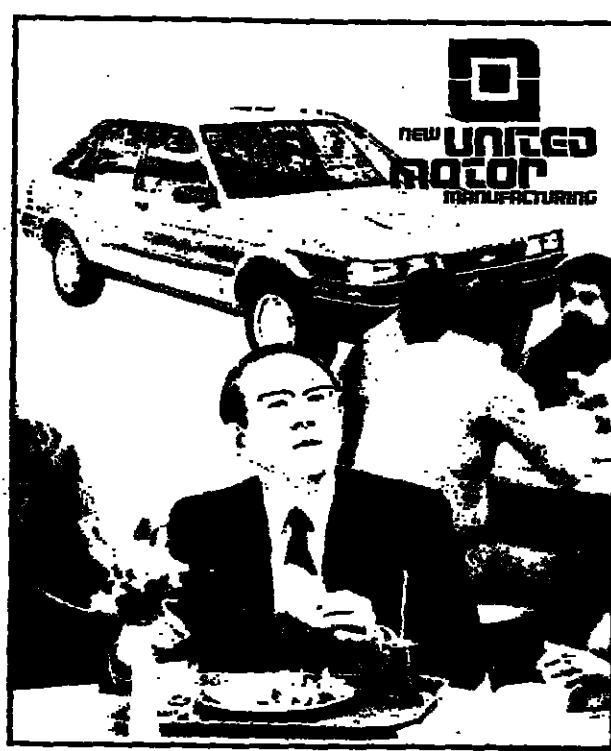
FREMONT, California — Japanese automakers help insure that the interior of a car is installed properly by taking off the doors, so they will not be in the way, and then putting them back on farther down the assembly line. U.S. auto executives have resisted the technique, saying it is too hard to get the doors to fit right the second time.

But there is no argument about doors here, at the former General Motors Corp. assembly plant now operated by New United Motor Manufacturing Inc., a 50-50 joint venture of GM and Toyota Motor Corp. On the Chevrolet Nova, the product of the new venture, the doors come off and go back on just as they do in Japan.

Under the direction of Taisuro Toyota, a member of Toyota's ruling family, a Japanese auto-production system has been installed here that is slowly turning the four-door subcompact, which are derived from the Toyota Corolla model. The front-wheel-drive car, similar to a Chevrolet in size, is expected to go on sale sometime this year.

"There are a lot of differences between the way we do things here and the way they are done elsewhere, but many of them are quite subtle," said Robert W. Hendry, a former GM financial executive who is manager of general affairs and controller at the Fremont plant. "The important thing is that they are all part of a system."

One significant way the Toyota-managed venture differs from the plants now being operated in the United States by its Japanese rivals, Honda Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co., is in the composition of its work force. Where the other companies set up plants in rural areas and hired young, mostly white, nonunion workers, the Fremont plant is populated by older workers who reflect the diverse racial and ethnic mixture of the San Francisco Bay area. And they have been represented from the first day by the United Automobile Workers union.



Taisuro Toyota, the co-president of New United Motor Manufacturing Inc., dining in the concern's cafeteria, where all of the company's employees eat.

GM and Toyota established their new company in December 1983, and the first car was produced last month. Unlike U.S. companies, which rapidly increase production rates after the first car is completed, the acceleration rate here has been slow, with fewer than 20 cars coming off the line in December. The current production rate is about a car a day, and full-line speed of 60 cars an hour is not expected to be reached until this fall.

This output level is well below the expectations of GM officials, who had said they expected enough production from the plant to help with the company's 1984 average fuel economy rating. But it is the Toyota executives, not those from GM, who are making the crucial decisions here, and they are determined to assure quality by not rushing the process.

The importance of the plant goes beyond the 250,000 small cars a year that will be produced when a second shift is added in early 1986, GM executives say. "I don't think we would be

U.S. Joblessness Climbed to 7.4% In Past Month

By Pete Yost
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Civilian unemployment in the United States rose to 7.4 percent in January as the ranks of the jobless grew by 300,000, the Labor Department said Friday.

The number of Americans holding jobs rose about 120,000 to a record 106.4 million, but the total of the unemployed grew by 8.5 million, the department said. Many of those were laid-off Christmas workers who failed to find new jobs.

In a separate report, the government also said Friday that new construction rose 0.9 percent in December, helping to push construction spending for the year to 19 percent more than 1983.

The Commerce Department said spending for 1984 totaled \$311.9 billion last year, up from a 1983 total of \$262.2 billion.

In December, spending was put at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$318.7 billion, compared with the revised November estimate of \$316 billion.

A Labor Department analyst, Deborah Klein, said that more seasonally employed workers laid off after the Christmas season decided to look for new jobs last month than had been the case in recent years, pushing the rate up 0.2 percentage point.

She said the January survey was done unusually early — in the second week of the month. Many of the recently laid-off people looking for work might have given up the search later in the month, in which case they would not have been counted among the unemployed had the survey been conducted later in January.

There was widespread stability among other worker groups, after the figures were adjusted for seasonal variations.

At the White House, the presidential spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the January report "represents a year of volatility," and added:

"We know the economy is strong and growing and will continue to create jobs in 1985."

These were the January figures:

- Adult men, 6.3 percent, no change from December.
- Adult women, 6.8 percent, up from 6.4 percent.
- Teen-agers, 18.9 percent, unchanged.
- Whites, 6.4 percent, up from 6.2 percent.
- Blacks, 14.9 percent, no change.
- Hispanics, 10.6 percent, no change.

Among black teen-agers, the group with the highest unemployment, the jobless rate of 42.1 percent was also unchanged.

Egypt Trims Oil Price, Breaks With OPEC

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Egypt, until this week a strong ally of OPEC, said Friday it has cut the price of its top grade of oil by 50 cents a barrel to \$27.50 and that it was disassociating itself from the cartel's policies. Meanwhile, in the United States, Texaco Inc. became the first of the major oil companies to cut the price it is willing to pay for the top domestic grade of oil to \$27 a barrel, a drop of \$1.

In addition to the price cut for its top Gulf of Suez grade of oil, Egypt said it was increasing the price of its least expensive oil, Ras Ghareb, by 15 cents to \$25.75 a barrel. Other prices were left unchanged.

Egypt's oil minister, Abdel-Hadi Kandil, said the current level of production of 870,000 barrels daily will be maintained. Half of the oil is exported, mostly to customers in Europe.

Suez oil is similar in quality to Arabian light, which until this week was the base for setting the price of all oils produced by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Nine of OPEC's 13 members agreed Wednesday on a plan that including cutting the price of Arabian light to \$28 from \$29. Four other members said they would go their own way.

Texaco, meantime, said it was cutting prices on nine grades of U.S. oil by \$1 a barrel and on two others by 50 cents to "reflect current market and delivery conditions."

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Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Feb. 1, excluding fees.

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Y
Amsterdam	3.5995	4.05	113.185	37.15	163.35	163.35	163.35
Brussels	43.28	71.43	30.028	4.59	2.25	17.025	2.25
Frankfurt	2.1725	2.59	22.715	1.62	16.415	17.127	17.127
London	1.1245	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madrid	165.840	2,000.00	61.22	291.58	—	545.08	545.08
New York	1.1775	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	6.55	10.36	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	255.45	26.47	66.43	26.28	12.80	76.34	76.34
Zurich	2.095	2.64	24.95	2.715	74.9	4.575	—
1 WGA	6.208	6.073	12.64	4.777	1.27	2.58	1.27
1 SDG	0.74742	0.6539	2.0025	2.4539	N.A.	3.494	61.914

	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Y
East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1987	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2021	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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2026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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2028	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2029	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Y
East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1987	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2021	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2028	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2029	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Reuters, Commercial, Credit Lyonnais, Lloyds Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

NYSE Most Actives					
ATY	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,070	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1274.54	1287.77	1277.21	1277.21	- 9.05
Transp	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Commod	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

NYSE Index					
	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
Industrials	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
Commodities	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	

NYSE Diaries					
	Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	100.00	100.00	0.00		
Declined	100.00	100.00	0.00		
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	0.00		
Total Issues	100.00	100.00	0.00		
New Issues	100.00	100.00	0.00		
Volume	100.00	100.00	0.00		
Volume down	100.00	100.00	0.00		

AMEX Diaries					
	Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	100.00	100.00	0.00		
Declined	100.00	100.00	0.00		
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	0.00		
Total Issues	100.00	100.00	0.00		
New Issues	100.00	100.00	0.00		
Volume	100.00	100.00	0.00		
Volume down	100.00	100.00	0.00		

NASDAQ Index					
	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
Industrials	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
Commodities	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	

AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Kirby	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
AMT	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Worship	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Worship	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Worship	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Worship	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Worship	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Worship	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Worship	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Worship	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

NYSE Most Actives					
ATY	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,070	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4

Industrials Lose 9.05 Points

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower at the close Friday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 9.05 points to 1,277.21, declined on a 3-2 margin among the 2,014 issues traded.

Volume was about 105.8 million shares, down from 132.5 million in the equivalent Thursday.

Analysts said the stock market was due for a brief consolidation after a sharp rise during January that took the average to all-time highs.

Before the stock market opened, the Labor Department reported that the U.S. unemployment rate increased to 7.4 percent in January, from 7.2 percent in December.

It was the second consecutive monthly increase in unemployment and brought the total of workers looking for jobs to 8.5 million.

After the stock market closed Thursday, the Federal Reserve reported the basic money supply measure known as M-1 increased \$4.7 billion in the week ended Jan. 21. The increase was bigger than expected and may put investors in a cautious mood.

A trade group reported that assets of money market mutual funds fell \$2.76 billion in the week ended Wednesday. That could help the market if some of that money finds its way into stocks.

The federal funds rate, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, was 8 1/2 percent at midday. Solomon Brothers economist Henry Kaufman said the fed funds rate has bottomed out.

L. Crandall Hays of Robert W. Baird & Co.

Milwaukee, said the market was waiting for an excuse to go lower after recent gains, and the "money supply was too high."

He said that report combined with news of a 0.2-percent drop in leading indicators and a 0.7-percent drop in factory orders combined to send the market lower.

"After a few days of correction we see the stock market higher," Mr. Hays said. "It's so strong now I can't imagine anything to stop it at this point." He said a rise to 1,350 or 1,400 on the Dow is possible.

Advances topped declines for the 19th consecutive session Thursday, although the excess was the smallest since the streak started.

William Raftery of Smith Barney, Harris Upham said the string of advances over declines was not necessarily of extraordinary significance.

He said it's just one indicator and "too many others have to be followed." The positive breadth figures may just result from the fact that many secondary issues became oversold in the last part of 1984, he said.

Exxon was near the top of the active list and up a fraction at midday.

Elsewhere in the oils, Atlantic Richfield, Indiana Standard and Ohio Standard were fractionally lower while Chevron was slightly higher. Unocal lost ground after gaining in recent sessions on takeover rumors.

Federal Express Corp. was higher at midday. The company said Thursday orders for a new ZapMail service are running ahead of expectations.

AT&T was up a fraction on heavy volume.

NYSE Most Actives					
ATY	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	1,070	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
ATY	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Actives					
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IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4

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IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,070	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4

Phillips Ex

NEW YORK — Phillips Ex...

Toyota Calls

(Continued from Page 2)

industry analysts...

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**Friday's
NYSE
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Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. _____, 16,830,606

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

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	Stock	Dis.	Mkt.	Pr.	Stk.	100s.	100s.
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6 1/2" SupInd	.85	4	12	155	11 1/4"
8" SupSr	.32	2.2	18	25	14 1/4"
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5%	T11			43	119	9%
3%	TobPd s	.28	1.2	11	37	16%
4%	TondBr				51	8%
2%	Tonbr	.40	3.2	13	13	100%

1 1/4 TechOp			14	8	59 1/2
1 1/4 TechTp			8	32	5 1/4
1 1/2 TechHrl	30	1.9	9	22	16

4	TelDir	360	3.5	70	75	10%
4	Telcd			63	27	10%
4	Teleph				150	3%

1/2	TexAE	397	6.8	5	93	5%
1/2	TexAE pf				12	17%
1/4	Txscon			8	79	5%
	ThorEn			24	11	2%

7a	TotPI g	24					
7b	TotPI wt				70	100%	
7c	TotPI x	10	8	10	18	100%	

74	Tridex				7	5%
72	TubMax		13	60	27%	
74	Tultex	.44	3.1	13	113	14
74	Turbo	1.32	1.2	13	113	14

USR Ind	45	2 1/2
Ultimate	7 787	9 1/4

	UFoodA	UFoodB	UMed	URefC
1973	10	50	28	59
2			23	31
1976	45	53	15	27

UnivCm	17	27	13	12
UnivRg	31	292	8%	8
UnivPat		265	13%	12

Valliv R	1.92	8.4	8	10	22%	22
Vaispr s	.44	1.8	13	5	25%	24
Verbm				215	416	

Viatech	12	88	10%	9
Vicon		67	7%	7
Vintec		20	2%	2

W

WongB	.16	.6	17	3384	27%	27
WongC	.11	.4	17	12	28	27
WrmC wt				26	1%	1
WishH s						

Ward B	.14	1.5	6	24	10%	9
Ward				73	4%	4
Webcor				89	2 1/4	2
Wedco			8	18		

Wesco	.62	2.4	7	6	3%	3
Wesco				6	23%	23
WTex pf	4.40	12.3		49	14%	1

WIRET	1.50	8.2	15	99	134%	12
WIRESL	1.25	4.2	22	28	184%	18
WIRESL				227	299%	28

Within	2.24	10.0			13.6	13.6
WkWeor	52	3.7	7	14	22½	22½
WwdeE			25	20	14	13½
longst				385	5	0

Y

	2					
Ziffer	.10	1.1	23	72	84	72

SATIRE IN WORDS AND PICTURES
DOONESBURY

BY JUDITH C. DALTON

ACROSS

DOWN	DOWN
87 <i>Thou—sacrifice the passerover!</i>	106 <i>Meredith's "Harrington"</i>
88 <i>Damn, to a lamb</i>	107 <i>Town in Mozambique</i>
91 <i>Up and about</i>	108 <i>Counterfeit</i>
92 <i>Balcony</i>	110 <i>Bell the cat</i>
93 <i>Ending for hero</i>	113 <i>Drs.' group</i>
95 <i>"Thou——not sacrifice the passerover!"</i>	114 <i>Bikini part</i>
96 <i>Debut. 16:5</i>	115 <i>Break a fast</i>
98 <i>Upbeat, in music</i>	116 <i>Midl season</i>
101 <i>After, in Aries</i>	117 <i>Rev.'s talk</i>
102 <i>Is nomadic</i>	

A simple line drawing of a wooden rocking chair, viewed from the side. It has a curved backrest with vertical slats and two curved rockers at the base. The chair is positioned on a flat surface, indicated by a horizontal line.

Term Harryman
to Rally Friday
an with champagne
ahead of the d
Germany, in

SPORTS

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Boston

Philadelphia

Washington

New York

New Jersey

Milwaukee

Detroit

Chicago

Atlanta

Indiana

Cleveland

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Denver

Portland

Dallas

San Antonio

Utah

Kansas City

Pacific Division

LA Lakers

Phoenix

Seattle

Portland

LA Clippers

Golden State

THURSDAY RESULTS

LA Clippers

New Jersey

Portland

San Antonio

Dallas

Phoenix

Seattle

Portland

LA Clippers

Golden State

THURSDAY RESULTS

LA Clippers

New Jersey

Portland

San Antonio

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Phoenix

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New Jersey

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San Antonio

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Phoenix

Seattle

Portland

LA Clippers

Golden State

THURSDAY RESULTS

LA Clippers

New Jersey

Portland

San Antonio

Dallas

Phoenix

Seattle

Portland

LA Clippers

Golden State

Selected College Results

EAST

Harvard 75, Lethbridge 72

Penn St. 71, Massachusetts 65, OT

West Virginia 74, Rutgers 71

SOUTH

Kentucky 81, Louisville 61, 43

Louisiana Tech 80, Arkansas 51, 73

Old Dominion 59, Alabama 58

MIDWEST

Iowa 72, Indiana 59

Michigan 76, Northwestern 52

Michigan 77, Wisconsin 68

Ohio St. 76, Minnesota 62

FAR WEST

Arizona 69, Washington St. 59

California 63, Oregon St. 34

Nevada-Las Vegas 70, San Jose St. 54

Oregon 61, Stanford 54

Utah 76, Brigham Young 71

Utah St. 87, Cal-Irvine 84

Wyoming 54, Colorado St. 53

Hockey

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Pittsburgh

Washington

Philadelphia

NY Islanders

NY Rangers

New Jersey

Adams Division

Montreal

Buffalo

Quebec

Boston

Hartford

Campbell Conference

St. Louis

Chicago

Minnesota

Detroit

Toronto

Smythe Division

Edmonton

Calgary

Winnipeg

Los Angeles

Vancouver

THURSDAY RESULTS

Philadelphia

Pittsburgh

St. Louis

Chicago

Minnesota

Detroit

Toronto

Smythe Division

Edmonton

Calgary

Winnipeg

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THURSDAY RESULTS

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THURSDAY RESULTS

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St. Louis

Chicago

Minnesota

Detroit

Toronto

Smythe Division

Edmonton

Calgary

Five Nations Rugby:
French Team Emerges
As the One to Beat

By Bob Donahue

LONDON — The Five Nations rugby season starts Saturday with France as the team to beat. Scotland's new coach, Colin Telfer, expressed the common wisdom the other day when he said most of the interest of this year's race would be seeing which of the four British Isles teams is the best also-ran.

A shaggy-haired and four-naged? Whoa, say the French, who are trying hard to keep their feet on the ground. But Steve Jones, editor of *Rothmans Rugby Yearbook*, sees France as "the most overwhelming favorite in a decade."

The French, under coach Jacques Fouroux, have been the leading rugby power in Europe since 1981, when they won a grand slam of four victories. Upsets by Ireland in 1983 and Scotland last June, and the loss of both tests on tour in New Zealand last June, showed a lack of composure away from home. Fouroux, rightly pointing out the youth of key players, keeps calling his men "a good team but not yet a great one."

England gets first crack at the French and has home advantage Saturday. Underdogs sometimes win, or force a draw. Yet never in 29 previous official visits, starting in 1907, have the French been so heavily favored to beat the English. And France has won four of its last five matches at Twickenham.

"They have an established team with many stars, while England are trying to find their way and need time to develop," says England's coach, Richard Greenwood. He has tried 51 players in the space of a year — an astronomical figure.

In the other match on opening day, Scotland is the favorite at home against Ireland. Wales — probably the chief threat to France and Scotland this year — is idle.

The Scots had a grand slam of four victories last year, scoring 86 points and allowing 36; the Irish lost all four of their matches, scoring 39 points and allowing 87. That contrast of symmetrical success and failure ought to be less stark this year, but not much.

Grand slam winners often decompress and slump the next year. Scottish officials have tried to renovate their team by dropping three veterans — locks Bill Cuthbertson and Alan Tones and prop Jim Alken, the 1984 captain. Flanker David Leslie and prop Iain Milne, arguably Scotland's most valuable players last year, are out injured.

Flyhalf John Rutherford, hooker Colin Deans, flanker Jim Calder and fullback Peter Dods, the goalkeepers, are key holdovers. Newcomers include the leading try-scorer in Scottish club rugby, Iwan Tukalo.

Ireland is an unknown quantity. Of the 15 men who played on opening day last year, nine are gone, including Ollie Campbell, Moss Keane, Willie Duggan, Fergus Slattery and John O'Driscoll. Prop Phil Orr is the only real veteran left. Other holdovers include lock Donal Lenihan, fullback Hugo MacNeill and hooker Ciaran Fitzgerald, the captain.

Mick Doyle, Ireland's new coach, has announced a running game. The key man, if the forwards can deliver enough possession to the backs, will be new flyhalf Paul Dean, who beat out Tony Ward.

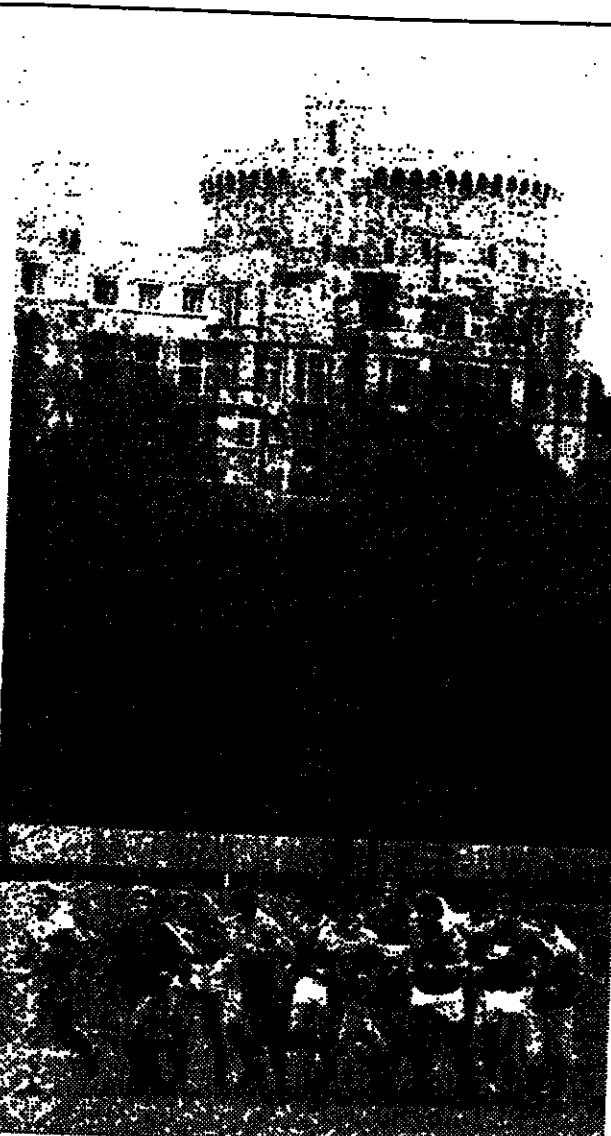
Center Michael Kiernan, unlike Scotland's Dods, is not a specialist goalkicker. Still, his kicking kept Ireland in contention against Australia in November.

Australia beat all four British Isles teams, after losing a test series in France the year before. The whitewash — by an aggregate 100 points to 33, and 12 tries to one — raised an outcry of disgust in London. A leading commentator moaned that British rugby seemed to be at its lowest point in history.

Philippe Dintans, France's new captain since the retirement of Jean-Pierre Rives, thinks his team can match that Australian feat. As it happens, the Australians' test series began at Twickenham. The winning score was 19-3.

Five Nations play is starting two weeks late; frozen turf in Paris and snow in Dublin forced rescheduling of both Jan. 19 matches to March 30. Who benefits, if anyone?

Telfer thinks the untired Irish team ought to be easier to beat now



French team training Friday near Windsor Castle.

than if it had been broken in at home against England first. Greenwood's equally inexperienced English risk a demoralizing start at home, whereas the original schedule offered hope of a confidence-building opener in Dublin. Wales, which was supposed to open in Paris, gets time to recover injured lock Robert Morier, Europe's best lineout jumper, and will now start at home on Feb. 16 against England, which has not won in Cardiff since 1953.

French respect for the difficulty of winning at Twickenham — their biggest victory margin at the old stadium southwest of London is a mere eight points (11-3, in 1951) — helps Fouroux to combat overconfidence. But he would rather have started at home against Wales.

The cornerstone of France's planning is tighthead prop (No. 3) Jean-Pierre Garnet, who faces England's loosehead (No. 1), Phil Blackway. Fouroux believes in the tactical and psychological advantages of dominant scrummaging. The duel between Garnet and Blackway — both 5-foot-10 (177 centimeters) and about 230 pounds (104 kilos) — will be crucial.

England will need a maximum of possession from the lineouts, where much will depend on new lock Wade Dooley, 6-foot-8 (203 centimeters). Behind the forwards, new flyhalf Rob Andrew, who kicked 18 points against Romania on Jan. 5, leads a rejuvenated set of backs who are mainly present or past Cambridge men. The public would like them to prove a thing or two to the French — who think France has the best backs in the world.

Zürbruggin Is Victor
In Combined Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

BORMIO, Italy — Pirmin Zürbruggin, racing only 18 days after knee surgery, on Friday won the downhill portion of the World Ski Championships combined title.

Zürbruggin, who will be 22 on Monday, mastered the 3,480 meters of the Stelvio course in 2:00.36 minutes. The 1984 World Cup champion edged a teammate, Peter Luescher, who was second at 2:00.56. Luescher, 28, had been dropped from the Swiss downhill team on Thursday and included in the combined lineup.

Markus Wasmaier of West Germany was a surprising third in 2:01.59.

Friday's race, the first in men's competition at the Championships, will be paired with a slalom next Tuesday to determine the final results of the combined event.

"I was a bit nervous because this was my first race since Kitzbühel," Zürbruggin said. He injured his left knee in winning the second of two downhill races at the Austrian resort Jan. 12.

"My mental attitude is fine. I have no fears about skiing again, and I hope to do as well Sunday as today," said Zürbruggin. "I think I may have regained the condition I had before the accident. I had no problems with the knee."

Todd Brooker of Canada was fourth in 2:01.76. Michael Mair of Italy fifth in 2:01.81 and Doug Lewis of the United States sixth in 2:02.02. France's Piccard of France was seventh in 2:02.50 and Austrian veteran Anton Steiner eighth in 2:02.56.

Bill Johnson of the United States, the Olympic champion, who had skipped the trial runs on Thursday because of an intestinal flu, managed to make the starting lineup but could do no better than 13th in 2:02.98.

Johnson said he considered this

race a warmup for Sunday's downhill title.

"I was very tired at the end. It was an obvious consequence of my illness yesterday and I did not expect to do better. I'll surely improve in the downhill title race on Sunday," he said.

Fresh snow overnight slowed down the course, mainly for the early starters.

"It was like racing on two courses," said Zürbruggin, who started 11th. "Slower up on top and faster afterwards. I had a good run. I am a pretty good slalomist and I expect to win a combined medal."

"But my favorite for the gold is Luescher."

"I am fit and I feel I have excellent chances for the gold. I am the best slalom specialist among the leaders," Luescher said.

Liechtenstein's Andreas Wenzel, the World Cup combined champion, had an unlucky draw, starting second. Wenzel could not make the top 15 with his time of 2:03.52, 3.16 seconds off the pace.

Only seven of the top 15 skiers who have been practicing for the men's downhill, scheduled for Sunday, entered the combined competition.

In the final practice session for Saturday's women's downhill at Santa Caterina, Laurie Graham of Canada set the fastest time of 1:28.94, ahead of Katrin Gutensohn and Veronika Wallinger, both of Austria.

(AP, UPI)

Soviet Team Withdraws

The Soviet team has withdrawn from the championships "for technical reasons," International Ski Federation official Tom Kacpi said Friday, United Press International reported.

The Soviet Union had entered six competitors in the men's events and three in the women's. None had been expected to be a medal contender.



Pirmin Zürbruggin in his downhill run at Bormio.

Stenmark Wants Chance
To Race With Girardelli

United Press International

BORMIO, Italy — If Marc Girardelli turns up to compete at the World Alpine Ski Championships, many rivals can kiss goodbye any hopes they had of gold medals.

But one man with more to lose than most by Girardelli's racing here is Ingemar Stenmark, and he welcomes the chance to compete against the skier who has replaced him as the world's top slalom and giant slalom star.

"It's great that he's allowed to compete," Stenmark said Friday. "After the fuss over Girardelli's nationality, all the pressure will be on him. I'm very pleased to be coming to an event and not being the favorite for once."

Stenmark, winner of five Olympic or World Championships gold medals during his long career, will be hoping to add to the haul at his last major championships. But the meteoric rise of Girardelli, the winner of seven World Cup races this season, means Stenmark will have to be in superlative form to bow out with further golds.

Girardelli's participation in the championships became possible only Thursday when the International Ski Federation ruled that the Austrian-born skier could compete if he gave written assurances "in good faith" that he would seek full Luxembourg citizenship.

Since the age of 14, when Girardelli's father and trainer had a disagreement with Austrian ski officials because his son was not included in national squads, Girardelli, now 21, has competed under a

license from the Luxembourg ski federation.

That is good enough for World Cup races but under the international federation's rules, a skier may represent a nation in major championships only if he holds a passport from that country, or has residence there and is in the process of obtaining citizenship.

The problem for Girardelli until he changed his mind less than two weeks ago was that he refused to give up Austrian citizenship and take Luxembourg nationality. That ruled him out of the last World Championships in 1982 and the 1984 Olympics, but things are different now that he is one of the hottest properties in skiing.

The decision on whether Girardelli races in the giant slalom and slaloms scheduled for next week rests with him.

The international federation accepted documents from the Luxembourg government, confirming that Girardelli had initiated nationality proceedings, but the federation's president, Marc Hodler, insisted the skier must provide a written guarantee, on his word of honor, that the proceedings will continue after these Championships.

That did not satisfy many skeptics, convinced that Girardelli was using Luxembourg as a "flag of convenience." They said the country did not grant citizenship to people under 25 or who had not been resident for five years.

His first race would be the men's giant slalom next Thursday, for which entries close the day before.

Wadkins
Won't Try
For Bonus

By Gordon S. White Jr.

PEBBLE BEACH, California — Not even the attraction of a \$1-million bonus could get Lanny Wadkins, the hottest player on the current Professional Golfers' Association Tour, to play in the Las Vegas Invitational, March 20-24.

